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Memoir of Rev. Robert Walker.

The subject of the memoir was born at
Fort Craig in Seathwaite, in 1709. He
was the youngest of twelve children, born
to poor parents, who seeing him to be
a likely child, not likely to earn a liveli-
hood by bodily labor, deemed it best to
bring him a scholar.¹ He was accordingly
initiated into the mysteries of read-
ing and arithmetic, by the parish
teacher, and made sufficient progress
to be employed while yet a lad, to take
care of himself the didactical functions at
the school. By the assistance of 'a gen-
tleman of the neighborhood,' however, he
managed to acquire in his leisure hours, a
knowledge of the classics, and he now as-
signed to holy orders. The choice of two
benefices was offered to him upon his ordi-
nation; the value of each was the same,
£100 pounds per annum; but the cure
of Seathwaite having a cottage attached
to it, as he wished to marry, he chose it in
preference.² He got, as he expresses it,
the value of 40*l* for his wife's fortune,³
and was free of her wages; and with this
poorly couple began housekeeping.
The following letter describes his situa-
tion nineteen years after his entering up-
on his curacy.

To Mr. _____

Coniston, July 26, 1794.

I was the other day upon a party of pleasure, about five or six miles from this place, where I met with a very striking instance, and of a nature not very common. I went into a clergyman's house, (of whom I frequently heard) I found him sitting at the head of a long square table, such as is commonly used in this country by the lower class of people, dressed in a coarse blue coat, trimmed with black horn buttons; a check shirt, a leathern strap about his neck for a stock, a coarse apron, a pair of thick wooden soled shoes, plated with tin to preserve them, (what we call clog shoes in these parts,) with a child upon his knee eating his breakfast; his wife and the remainder of his children, were some of them employed in waiting on each other, the wife in teasing and spinning wool, a daughter trade he is a great proficient; and another, when it is made ready for sale, sells it by sixteen or thirty two pounds weight upon his back, and on foot, several of his families will carry it to market, even in the depth of winter. I was not much surprised at all this, as you may possibly have heard a great deal of it relative to this. But I must confess myself astonished at the alacrity and good humor, that appeared both in the clergyman and his family, and more so, at the sense and ingenuity of the clergyman himself."

Another letter, dated the following year, presents him as keeping the wolf from the door by frugality and good management, without any desire after further elevation.

is settled among a people that are
among themselves; and lives in the
mutual unanimity and friendship with
me, and I believe, the minister and people
are exceedingly satisfied with each other.
Indeed how should they be dissatisfied
when they have a person of so much worth
probably for their pastor? A man who
is candid and meekness, his sober
and virtuous conversation, his
consistency in principle and practice, is
valuable to his profession, and an honor
to the country he is in; and bear with
the plainness of his dress, the simplicity
of his manners, the simplicity of his
life, and the vehemence of his
zeal, have a sort of resemblance to the
practice of primitive Christianity.
In a letter from Mr. Walker himself,
I found that the annual income of his
parish was at this time, as near as
I could compute it, about 17*l*. 10*s*. And
that the Bishop of the diocese recom-
mended him to the curacy of Seathwaite,
a mountainous one of Ulpha, it was a sufficient
reason for his declining the offer, though
it might be disagreeable to his auditory
to describe, and that the inhabitants
were despaired of being able to support
a minister who should not be cured
of his also.
In a second letter to the Bishop
he writes thus:—

My Lord—I have the favour of your
 present instant, and an exceeding
 on account of the Alpha affair :
 curacy should lapse into your Lord-
 hands, I would beg leave rather
 than embrace it ; for the chap-
 and Alpha annexed together
 be apt to cause a general discontent
 among the inhabitants of both places ;
 thinking themselves slighted, being
 served alternately, or neglected
 duty, or attributing it to covetousness
 which occasions of murmuring
 and willingly avoid.
 the stipend attached to the curacy
 frequently augmented, but Mr. Walker
 was still extremely scanty. No
 system, the frequent offer of mis-
 benefices, could not tempt him
 station where he had been so long
 with a consciousness of being un-
 It appears that he met with a

liberal benefactors, or such as he deemed liberal, by whose assistance he was enabled to rear a numerous family, and, strange to say, to support one of his sons for some time as a student at Dublin college. The same man who was thus liberal in the education of his family, 'was even magnificent,' it is added, 'in hospitality as a parish priest.'

"Every Sunday, were served upon the long table at which he has been described sitting with a child upon his knee, messes of broth for the refreshment of those of his congregation who came from a distance, and usually took their seats as parts of his own household. It seems scarcely possible that this custom could have commenced before the augmentation of his cure; and, what would to many have been a high price of self-denial, was paid by the pastor and his family, for this gratification; as the treat could only be provided by dressing at one time the whole, perhaps, of their weekly allowance of fresh animal food; consequently, for a succession of days, the table was covered with cold victuals only."

The following explanatory details are requisite to shew by what means such a man as this could at his decease leave behind him no less a sum than 2000*l*.

"To begin with his industry; eight hours in each day, during five days in the week, and half of Saturday, except when the labors of husbandry were urgent, he was occupied in teaching. His seat was within the rails of the altar; the communion table was his desk; and, like Shensstone's school-mistress, the master employed himself at the spinning-wheel, while the children were repeating their lessons by his side. Every evening after school hours, if not more profitably engaged, he continued the same kind of labor, exchanging for the benefit of exercise, the small wheel at which he had sate, for the large one on which wool is spun, the spinner stepping to and fro.—Thus, was the wheel constantly in readiness to prevent the waste of a moment's time. Nor was his industry with the pen, when occasion called for it, less eager. Entrusted with extensive management of public and private affairs, he acted in his rustic neighborhood as scrivener, writing out petitions, deeds of conveyance, wills, covenants, &c. with pecuniary gain to himself, and to the great benefit of his employers. These labors (at all times considerable) at one period of the year, viz. between Christmas and Candlemas, when money transactions are settled in this country, were often so intense, that he passed great part of the night, and sometimes whole nights, at his desk. His garden also was tilled by his own hand; he had a right of pasture age upon the mountains for a few sheep, and a couple of cows, which required his attendance; with this pastoral occupation he joined the labors of husbandry upon a small scale, renting two or three acres in addition to his own less than one acre of glebe; and the humblest drudgery which the cultivation of these fields required was performed by himself.

“He also assisted his neighbors in hay-making and shearing their flocks, and in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in their turn, complimented him with the presence of a bay-cock, or a fleece; less as a recompense for this particular service than as a general acknowledgement. The Sabbath was in a strict sense kept holy; the Sunday evenings being devoted to reading the Scripture and family prayer. The principal festivals appointed by the church were also duly observed; but through every other day in the week, through every week in the year, he was incessantly occupied in work of hand or mind; not allowing a moment for recreation, except upon a Saturday afternoon, when he indulged himself with a Newspaper, or sometimes with a Magazine. The frugality and temperance established in his household were as admirable as the industry. Nothing to which the name of luxury could be given was there known; in the latter part of his life, indeed, when tea had been brought into almost general use, it was provided for visitors, and for such of our family as returned occasionally to his roof, and had been accustomed to this refreshment elsewhere; but neither he nor his wife ever partook of it. The raiment worn by his family was comely and decent, but as simple as their diet; the home-spun materials were made up into apparel of their own hands. The lights by which the winter evenings their work was performed, were of their own manufacture, such as still continue to be used in their cottages; they are made of the pith of rushes dipped in any unctuous substance that the house affords. *White candles*, by tallow candles are here called, were reserved to honor the Christmas festivities, and were perhaps produced upon no other occasions. Once a month, during the proper season, a sheep was drawn from their small mountain flock, & killed for the use of the family; and a cow, towards the close of the year, was salted and dried for winter provision; the hide was tanned to furnish them with shoes.—By these various resources, this venerable clergyman sustained a numerous family, not only preserving them, as he affectionately said,

"from wanting the necessaries of life;" but afforded them an unstinted education, & the means of raising themselves in society.

“It might have been concluded that no one could thus, as it were, have converted his body into a machine of industry for the humblest uses, and kept his thoughts so frequently bent upon secular concerns, without previous injury to the more precious parts of his nature. But, in this extraordinary man, things in their nature adverse were reconciled; his conversation was remarkable, not only for being chaste and pure, but for the degree in which it was fervent and eloquent, his written style was correct, simple, and animated. Nor did his affections suffer more than his intellect; he was tenderly alive to all the duties of his pastoral office; the poor and needy “he never sent empty away.”—the stranger was fed and refreshed in passing that unfrequented vale,—the sick were visited; and the feelings of humanity found further exercise among the distresses and embarrassments in the worldly estate of his neighbors, with which his talents for business made him acquainted; and the disinterestedness, impartiality, and uprightness which he maintained in the management of all affairs confided to him, were virtues seldom separated in his own conscience from religious obligations.”

"The afternoon service in the chapel was less numerously attended than that of the morning, but by a more serious auditory: the lesson from the New Testament on those occasions, was accompanied by Birkett's Commentaries. These lessons he read with impassioned emphasis, frequently drawing tears from his hearers, and leaving a lasting impression upon their minds. His devotional feelings and the powers of his own mind were further exercised, along with those of his family, in perusing the Scriptures; not only on the Sunday evenings, but on every other evening, while the rest of the household were at work, some one of the children, and in her turn the servant, for the sake of practice in reading, or for instruction, read the Bible aloud; and in this manner the whole was repeatedly gone through."

To complete the sketch of this admirable person, we need but give the following anecdote. His wife died a few months before him, after they had been married to each other above sixty years. They were both in the ninety third year of their age. He ordered that her body should be borne to the grave by three of her daughters and one grand daughter. 'And when the corps was lifted from the threshold, he insisted upon lending his aid, and feeling about, for he was then almost blind, took hold of a napkin fixed to the coffin; and, as a bearer of the body, entered the Chapel a few steps from the lowly Parsonage. Such was the sense of his various excellencies prevalent in the country, that the epithet of *Wonderful* is to this day attached to his name.

From the London Eclectic Review, Aug. 1820.

EXTRACTS FROM A REVIEW OF
THE HISTORY OF JAVA. By Th. S. Raffles
Esq. late Lieut. Governor of that Island
and its dependencies. London, 1817.

Character of the Javanese.

The people of Java, in common with the inhabitants of the whole Indian Archipelago, from Sumatra on the west, to Celebes on the east, are pronounced to bear in their features the marks of a Tartar origin, though the dates and track of their progress from the North, to these regions of the equator are lost to history. If time could have equally obliterated from their persons the indications of their having ever been derived thence at all, it might have been much in favor of the race in point of appearance. For their national visage, according to the description here given, accompanied by excellent delineation, from the pencil of Mr. Daniell, exhibits a most unfortunate edition and version of the countenances which smiled and bloomed in the garden of Eden; if we may admit any presumption that those countenances were from the most graceful and dignified form in which the human visage has been subsequently displayed in living nature, or in the works of art.

This general sameness of the race has been modified by time, locality and circumstances, into the three great national distinctions, of the Malays, Bugis, and Javanese. The last of these, that is to say the people of Java, are represented as having the precedence in the better qualities and the improvements of human nature, and as approaching near to a state of civilization. This is deemed to have been the result of the greater fertility of the soil of Java, the consequence of which the population became more numerous, the inhabitants were withheld from the roving piratical habits to which the other nations were given, and the visits of more enlightened strangers were directed by preference to this island, all which contributed to a greater improvement in arts, a more regulated mode of life, and a somewhat milder cast of character and manners, than had been created among the kindred barbarians of the other great islands on the right hand and the left.—The Bugis, however, says our Author

'may lay claim to the most originality of character.'

The Javans are a slender race, and below the middle stature. Deformity, excepting that which is inherent in their race, is said to be very rare among them.

"The countenance is mild, placid, and thoughtful, and easily expresses respect, gaiety, earnestness, indifference, bashfulness, or anxiety. In complexion, the Javans, as well as the other eastern islanders, may be considered rather as a yellow than as a copper colored or black race. Their standard of beauty in this respect, is a 'virgin gold color,' except perhaps in some few districts in the mountainous parts of the country, where a ruddy tinge is occasioned by the climate, they want the degree of red requisite to give them a copperish hue.

"A considerable difference exists in person and features between the higher and lower classes; more indeed than seems attributable to difference of employment and treatment. The features and limbs of the chiefs are more delicate, and approach more nearly to those of the inhabitants of Western India; while those of the common people retain more marked traces of the stock from which the islands were originally peopled."

The appearance of the women, at least of the inferior class, is said to be more disadvantageous than that of the men. This is partly ascribed to the severe hardship of their relative condition; for after the true barbarian model, they are doomed to the slavery of carrying heavy burdens, and laboring in the field under the oppressive heat of the climate. So iniquitous and degrading a circumstance in the social economy, harmonizes but ill, it may be thought, with such a moral temperament as should be implied in the former part of the following description:

"In manners the Javans are easy and courteous, and respectful even to timidity; they have a great sense of propriety, and are never rude or abrupt. In their deportment they are pliant and graceful, the people of condition carrying with them a considerable air of fashion, and receiving the gaze of the curious without being at all disconcerted. In their delivery they are in general very circumspect and even slow, though not deficient in animation when necessary."

Physical Character of Java.

Java possesses the grand advantage of having almost every other tropical regions, of having almost every where, or at least very generally, plenty of water, by means of which the cultivator can, at will, spread over the ground 'the verdure of a rainy season under a scorching sun.' The cultivation, however, of this favored and prolific tract, is an extremely slight and unartificial concern; an adequate supply of rice for subsistence, for payment of dues to superiors & to government, and for purchase of a very few articles of necessity or luxury, being, with the greatest proportion of the people, nearly all that is sought to be obtained from the fertility around them; & that being easily obtained without the slightest exercise of skill, and with a very moderate share of labor, except where the people are suffering great oppression. Irrigation, a rude kind of ploughing, and the use of the hoe, which serves as a spade, constitute the substance of the agricultural operations. The whole set of the farmer's implements costs but from seven to ten shillings. The brute animal strength employed in aid of his own, is that of a pair of buffaloes or oxen. Cows, which are in general very little serviceable in the way of yielding milk, (an article, indeed, for which the people have no partiality,) are often used in draught. Horses are not employed in husbandry, except in the transport of produce from one district to another. An inconsiderable number of goats, a still smaller number of sheep, (the coarse wool of which is scarcely any thing worth,) and some poultry, complete the account of live stock in this country of farmers.

Religion of Java.

It is about three centuries since the Javans were converted to Mahomedanism.

"Of all the nations who have adopted that creed," says Sir T. R. "they are among the most recent converts; and it may be safely added, that few others are so little acquainted with its doctrines, and partake so little of its zeal and intolerance. The consequence is, that although the Mahometan law be in some instances followed, and it be considered a point of honor to profess an adherence to it, it has not entirely superseded the ancient superstitions & local customs of the country." "They are thus open to the accumulated delusion of two religious systems."

To the more ancient portion of their superstitions, we presume, are to be referred their solemn faith in omens, and their observance of lucky and unlucky times. That more ancient superstition was the same that still enslaves the millions of Hindoos; and it appears to have reigned supreme in Java, embodied in the temporal form of an empire, from an unknown age, till that late period when the Prophet assumed the ostensible ascendancy, but on such terms, it seems, of tacit compromise with the preceding regent superstition, that it has remained to this day doubtless

whether the people may not more properly be denominated Pagans than Mahomedans. Without any serious misnomer, we may speak of them under either one denomination or the other.

The monuments of the Hindoo paganism remain in the interior of the Island, in a number of massive ruins of temples. They are hastening fast, (and let them go, with all their hideous imagery,) to still complete ruin, chiefly through the operation of nature, by means of the trees and other vegetables, which growing among them and on them, insinuate with ever augmenting size and force through their crevices, and split them in pieces.

GERMANY

Extracts from a Review of AN AUTUMN NEAR THE RHINE; or Sketches of Courts, Society, Scenery, &c. in some of the German States, bordering on the Rhine. London, 1818.

The Rhine, the magnificent Rhine, while its very name calls up the idea of all that is wild, and rich, and majestic in scenery, forms a kind of central point in our historical recollections of marking periods and of illustrious individuals. Without ascending to the times of romance and plausible conjecture, we find, at a sufficiently early date of classical history, its banks tenanted by rude and warlike tribes whose inroads into Belgic Gaul, stimulated the policy and ambition of Julius Cæsar to lead, for the first time, the Roman armies across the Rhine. The fine, but doubtful campaigns of Drusus and Germanicus were manœuvred & fought in the adjacent country, in which was also the theatre of the splendid efforts of Arminius to liberate his country from the chains of Rome. Some of the most remarkable events of the reign of Charlemagne were transacted in this quarter; and the conflicts between his descendants frequently rendered it a troubled scene. In the subsequent stages of Germanic story, the Rhenish territory has always formed a kind of debatable ground on which alien or native armies might contend for the mastery. It did not of course escape the protracted visitations of the thirty years war, when Gustavus and his school of warriors traversed Germany from the sea to the Carpathians, and from the Vistula to the Danube. Of the wars between the different Continental states, and between France and Great Britain, these regions have been the frequent field, and have given a melancholy immortality to the names of Spinola, Farnese, Conde, Luxembourg, Marlborough, Eugene, Villars, and a host of equally illustrious homicide.

The Rhine has seldom, and only for a brief time, served as the boundary of great and powerful nations. In the earlier periods of authentic history we find it bordered by savage tribes, who were at all times ready either to engage in mutual quarrel or to range themselves under the command of some powerful or popular leader; and the neighbouring regions still bear testimony to that more recent, and not less turbulent period, when the summits of the Bergstrasse and the Adenau were crowned with fortresses, whose ruins blend richly with the wild and grand scenery of these romantic tracts, and whose original possessors descended from their mountain fastnesses to encounter each other in fierce rivalry, or to plunder the helpless traveller. Within a narrow limit of commemoration, the Rhenish states have presented the same general aspect of minute and intricate separation, but with more tranquil and better defined policy and on the whole, perhaps, with favorable results to the general interests of mankind. Had the whole of Germany, for instance, been under the dominion of Austria, the efforts of Luther would probably have been as little successful as were similar attempts in the adjacent country of Bohemia; but the division of territory, the variety of interests, the difference of policy and the distinctions of personal character among the reigning monarchs of the Imperial states, afforded favourable opportunities for the introduction and advancement of the reformation, of which the great instruments raised up by Providence for that transcendent work, did not fail to make skilful and vigorous use.

Mentz, the first important object occurring in these letters, presents a melanchol contrast to its former prosperity under the ecclesiastical government. When, about thirty years since, Dr. Moore passed thro' this city, he was gratified by the sight of trim ecclesiastics with their smart equipages, and their well-drilled, and smooth-shaved soldiery.

'The chapter and the grenadiers have now changed places. You see the men who occupied the pillaged stalls kneeling in mass in threadbare *soutanes*, their looks proclaiming them no longer the monopolizers of the old Hock of the neighbourhood; while the Austrian and Prussian soldiers, to the number of 14,000, are rioting in the insolence of lawless superiority. The *caser*, the billiard-rooms, the promenades are crammed with these smiling and swaggering guests, come to give a sort of unhalloved vivacity to the monastic haunts of the monks. The university-building is a barrack, and hospitals are guard-rooms strike one at every corner.

At Wilhelmshafen, the Traveller was on the territory of the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, whose ruler seems to consider himself as the absolute proprietor of his subjects, and is well-known to Englishmen as the contractor for supplying the British government with so many gross of soldiers at so much per head. This very unamiable personage is said to be weak, tenacious, and avaricious, far advanced in years, and ornamented with a prodigious excrescence on his neck. It should not, however, be omitted, that with all his tyranny and singularities, he deals very moderately with his people in the article of taxation.

Carlsruhe, the court residence of the grand duke of Baden, is a handsome town with a new church, which we notice as being the work of Weinbrenner, a living German architect, of high, but, if we may trust our critical Author, rather exaggerated reputation. Of this boasted production the Corinthian columns are described as 'thick and gouty,' and the pediment of the portico, as 'awkwardly perched in the air.' The interior is decorated with 'gigantic stained columns with gaudy gilt capitals,' and with 'faint ornaments superinduced upon the grand outline.' The reigning duke is a weak and indolent, but well disposed man, who keeps up his army to an oppressive peace establishment of 8000 men, including the enormous and absurd appointment of no less than thirty three general officers; a proportion of about one general to 250 privates! He was, unfortunately for himself and his people, an only son and a spoiled child; his habits are consequently expensive, and his intentions vacillating.

Wurtemberg, the next in this wilderness of sovereignties is a compact territory. The King is an active man of talent, courage, and firmness, of a small but important figure, reserved and little polite, possessing more intellect than feeling, but considered warm and hearty in his attachments.

Some interesting particulars of the life & habits of the old monarch, well known some years since to the small wits of England, as the gross and unwieldy suitor to our Princess Royal, are introduced in this part of the volume. He was a coarse but strong minded man, an acknowledged coward, violent and tyrannical. There were, however, some good points in his character. His taste was cultivated, his manners dignified and gentlemanly; he was ready and skilful in conversation, and to crown all, Napoleon is affirmed to have repeatedly described him as the only sovereign in Germany capable of reigning. But the finest trait in his history is furnished by his strong and unvarying attachment to his friend and minister Count Zeppelin, who retained through life the confidence of the monarch and the attachment of the people. A monumental temple was erected by the king to the memory of his favourite, with the simple but impressive dedication; *To the friend gone before.* The Queen dowager, after fulfilling in an exemplary manner, the duties of a wife, maintains in retirement, a most respectable character, and is frequently visited by the reigning monarch, who treats her with courtesy and deference. Danneker, the statuary is a native of Stuttgart. His works are mentioned with the highest admiration, but we feel no disposition to give the Writer much credit for skill or science in the art.

The morals of Germany, if we may judge from the incidental illustrations afforded by this work, are by no means of a high standard. The licence of the drama, and the countenance given to many little and some gross irregularities of conduct, are strong intimations of a lamentable state of things; but a more distinct evidence of the lax morals which prevail, is presented in the facility and frequency of divorce. The numerous universities of Germany are very fallacious indications of a wide diffusion of the higher descriptions of knowledge: the term of instruction is too brief, and the avenues to extensive acquisition are too few, to tempt the turbulent and unmanageable students beyond a certain limit.

ADDRESS TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGION:

Recommending to their notice and patronage the "North Western Branch of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry."

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS.—The Executive Committee, in the name of the Board of Directors, earnestly solicit your attention to the Constitution of this Society; and ask your assistance and co-operation in accomplishing the object, which it contemplates. The object is surely important; and the claims, which it makes on the pious and liberal, are peculiarly urgent. Other benevolent objects are not indeed to be neglected. The claims of other charitable societies are not to be disregarded; on the contrary, every effort to advance the cause of truth and righteousness; every attempt to propagate the Gospel and disseminate "the word of life;" every association, which has for its object, the enlargement of the church, the salvation of man, and the glory of God, should be encouraged; and will be encouraged by all, who love the Redeemer and the cause for which he died on the cross. We, therefore, behold with joy, and contemplate with pleasing anticipations, the rising interests and extending influence of our Bible Societies, and Missionary Associations, both Foreign and Domestic. But, if we mistake not, the branch of christian charity, which the rising interest is intended to promote, has peculiar claims to immediate attention; because it has hitherto been comparatively neglected; and because, without it, every other effort to advance the Redeemer's kingdom must ultimately fail of success. Without pastors and teachers, what will become of our churches; and without missionaries, what can our Missionary Societies accomplish? Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing, by the word of God. But how can they hear without a preacher; and how can they preach, except they be sent?

It would seem, that no enlightened mind could fail of perceiving the importance of the object of this Association, nor any benevolent heart, of feeling interested in the view. To show this importance, no labored arguments, no minute statements, no tedious calculations are necessary. The object must commend itself immediately to every well informed christian. Documents are before the public, facts have been again and again stated, and estimates often

made, which abundantly prove the necessity of united and vigorous exertions, to raise up pastors for our churches, and missionaries for heathen lands. It has, indeed, long been known to those who have taken an extensive view of the spiritual exigencies of our own country, that there was a great deficiency of able and faithful ministers of the gospel, in these United States; especially, in our new settlements in the southern and western sections of the country. In many places a disposition to receive the gospel of Christ, and attend on its sanctifying ordinances, has been seen; while comparatively few could be found, qualified to preach this gospel and administer these ordinances. A voice has been heard from the East and from the West, from the North, and from the South, like that from Macedonia; "Come over and help us;" while a very limited number only were prepared to obey this pressing and heart-rending call. The great difficulty which our missionary societies have had to encounter, was that of obtaining a sufficient number of well qualified missionaries.—This general deficiency, we observe, has been long known and felt. But recent enquiries and calculations have thrown new light on the subject.—have proved, that many thousand ministers and missionaries are now wanted; and that they would, if they could be obtained, find immediate employment and support, either in building up the waste places of Zion, or establishing churches in the wilderness, or propagating the gospel in foreign countries.

[Here follows an extract from the Third Report of the A. S. S. comprising the most accurate calculations which have been made relative to the actual and increasing deficiency of competent Ministers. See Recorder, Vol. 4, page 1.]

"This view of our situation and prospects is surely alarming; but it is not more alarming than true. Should nothing be done to check the progress of degeneracy, our children of the third and fourth generations will inevitably experience 'a famine of the word of life.' The inquiry, therefore, of every christian patriot—of every true philanthropist, must be, 'what can be done? how can the present deficiency be supplied? how, at least, can the increase of the evil be prevented?'—It may be said, that a general knowledge of the fact, that ministers in such numbers are needed, will induce many pious parents, who are able to meet the expense, to educate their pious sons for the work of the ministry. We sincerely hope, that this will be done—that many will dedicate their sons and daughters to the service of the temple, and train them up in the school of the prophets. But after all, that can reasonably be expected from personal effort, the number of educated ministers will remain altogether inadequate to the increasing exigencies of our churches. Something must be done, or the present deficiency will never be supplied. Indeed, there is every reason to apprehend, that the evil will continue to grow upon us, unless the aid of religious charity can be called in, and the combined resources of benevolence put in operation, to check its progress. Something, indeed, has recently been done for this purpose. The State of Vermont, we believe, has the honour of originating the plan of an organized society, for the express purpose of aiding indigent pious young men, in obtaining an education for the gospel ministry. The 'Evangelical Society,' &c. was formed March 6, 1804; and our churches are now reaping the fruit of its benevolent exertions. Since that period other local associations have risen up, and labored with various success in the cause. But still they have all been limited in the extent of their operations; and have effectually proved, that small, detached societies, however disinterested in their views, and however zealous in their labours, can do but little to excite public attention to the best of causes. It remained for the American Education Society, which was formed about five years ago, to commence its operations, upon a plan, sufficiently liberal and extensive, to accord with the magnitude of the object. That Society, considering the date of its existence, has accomplished much. When the last annual report of its Directors was published, no less than 219 beneficiaries had been assisted by its funds. May we not, therefore, confidently expect, that, by its direct influence and the co-operation of its branches, the great work, thus happily commenced, will be carried on with increasing vigor and success? It is true, the enterprise is great; and it requires a mighty effort. Every portion of the country must be made to feel its importance. Christians must be universally roused from their slumbers, and induced to take an active part in this labour of love. We believe, however, that the effort will be made, and the enterprise accomplished. We trust that the vine, thus planted in the rich soil of New-England, will take deep root, and extend its branches far and wide; furnishing fruit for the inhabitants of the whole land, and imparting an occasional cluster for distant nations. We most sincerely hope, that the Branch, which hangs over our mountains, will not wither before the northern blasts, nor decay for want of nourishment; but that it will live, and flourish, and bear its full proportion of healthful fruit.

In this region there is no deficiency of proper candidates for the charity of the Society. Already in the course of six months, have the Executive Committee examined and received twenty one Beneficiaries; and others are now pursuing studies, preparatory for examination. Probably no portion of the country, according to our population, could furnish a larger number of suitable candidates for this pious charity, than may be found in this State and its vicinity. God, in his providence, and by his grace, has raised up these pious youth, and placed them before us; and thus seemed to say to those, who love Zion, "take these young men and educate them for me."—But, it may be asked, where are the means for the accomplishment of this great work? Where are the resources, which are to furnish the necessary assistance to those pious young men among us, who are ready to devote themselves to study preparatory for the work of the ministry? Probably we shall not be able to educate all, who might be found qualified for assistance, and inclined to devote themselves to the sacred service. But though we should fail of accomplishing all, that we desire; we may, and if we are not unfaithful to our Lord, we shall do much. Let every one do what he consistently can in this work; and the effect will exceed the highest anticipations—the result will be glorious.

The resources, on which the Society principally depends for funds, are the following: 1. Members, who will pay an annual subscription of one dollar each. 2. Life Subscribers.—3. Donations.—4. Auxiliary Societies. 5. Public Contributions.—From this resource, if the practice recommended in the Constitution should become general, much may be expected. Suppose in every worshipping assembly, within the limits of this Society, the subject should be proposed and properly urged, on the last Sabbath, in each year, and a contribution appointed for the next succeeding Sabbath, would not a permanent and increasing revenue to the Society be the certain result? In the congregations, to which this measure was proposed the last winter, the sums collected varied from forty down to less than four dollars. The average sum of all the contributions, however, which have been paid into the treasury, is \$11, 47. Now should this measure be adopted in a hundred congregations the next winter, and the average remain the same, more than eleven hundred dollars would be collected at once. And might we not hope, that the influence of example, extending from society to society, and from town to town, would annually increase even this large amount?—Let the experiment be made. Let the first Sab-

batch in the year be distinguished by this united act of christian munificence, as well as by the peculiar solemnities of its devotional services. Let every member of every family, on that holy day, bring his gift to the altar; and, though "his left hand know not what his right hand doeth," let him cheerfully cast his offering into the sacred treasury.

6. Resolutions of Churches, to furnish the necessary means of support for some selected Beneficiary. Though this measure will not directly add to the funds of the Society; yet it will effectually aid in accomplishing the object, for which the Society was instituted; and where it is pursued according to the provisions of the Constitution, it may be attended with the happiest consequences, both to the churches themselves, and to the youth whom they thus aid by their charities and their prayers.—We are happy in being able to state, that already one young man, under the patronage of the church to which he belongs, has been examined and approved by the Executive Committee; and we learn with pleasure, that another has been selected by a church in this vicinity, who is now pursuing classical studies preparatory for examination. The language of these examples to their sister churches is; "Go ye and do likewise."

7. Clothing and Board for Beneficiaries.—From this resource the Society may receive essential aid. Every article of clothing and every week's board, furnished for a Beneficiary, at any of our literary institutions, will diminish the sum, to be drawn for him, from the treasury. Pious females may render a highly important service to the cause, by devoting a portion of their time to labor for this purpose. Like "the wise hearted women" of old, who "did spin with their hands, and brought that which they had spun" to Moses for the Tabernacle; these sisters in the church may thus help their brethren, who are building the spiritual house of the Lord.—Manufacturers of cloth, hats, shoes, &c. who have a disposition to promote the object of the Society, may conveniently do it, by appropriating a portion of the fruit of their labor to this purpose. Produce likewise, committed to the care of the Special Agents, will directly or indirectly furnish board for the Beneficiaries.—We may add, at the higher institutions, beds or stoves, to be loaned by the Special Agents to Beneficiaries, would be extremely useful; and if given for this purpose, would essentially aid the cause of the Society.

These are the principal resources, on which the Society depends, at present, for funds; others, perhaps, may hereafter be devised. But, if these alone should be immediately opened, to their full extent, would they not be sufficient to accomplish a work, which would cause our wilderness to blossom, like the rose; and the desolate places of our land to rejoice and be glad? A moment's calculation will convince any reflecting mind, that a hundred pious young men might be constantly supported, in a course of education, by this Branch-Society alone, if the public attention could be properly excited and steadily directed to the subject.—And we are confident, that a hundred will be placed on our list of Beneficiaries, within two years from the time of organizing the Society, if the resources for their support should not fail.

Christian Brethren and Friends, Let us entreat to meditate on the subject of this address; review the facts and estimates, which it contains; and make this infant Society an object of your prayers, of your counsels, and of your charities. Let every one seriously inquire, and faithfully decide for himself, what he ought to do—what he can consistently do—what is the will of God that he should do, in this work of christian philanthropy.—Do any hesitate? Do any feel inclined to dismiss the subject without a decision—without resolving to stand in their lot and set their part? Let them pause. Let them think again. Before they turn away their hearts and their hands from this benevolent object, let each one seriously expostulate with himself, and chide his sluggish soul; "Am I a Christian—do I love the Redeemer—have I experienced the joy of the redeemed,—and shall I, can I remain unconcerned for those, who are perishing for lack of vision? Can I sit down with cold indifference, and fold my arms in selfish indolence; while thousands and tens of thousands of my fellow men—bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh, are destitute of the means of grace—living in darkness and dying in sin?"—We are confident, that all, who possess any thing of the benevolent spirit of Christ, while this subject is before them, will feel—will pray—will resolve to do what they can, for the salvation of those, who are made of the same blood and inherit the same immortal nature with themselves—for whom the heavens bowed; and the son of God labored, and suffered, and died.

Christians, what we do for this Society, will constitute a part, and perhaps no inconsiderable part, of that great system of benevolent operations, which is to extend the benign influence of Christianity through the earth, and usher in the millennial glory of the church. Let us therefore, under the influence and direction of Heavenly Wisdom, proceed to the work with zeal and alacrity. Let us begin and persevere in the name and strength of the Lord Jehovah. While we "pray the Lord of the harvest, to send forth laborers into his harvest," let our actions accord with the spirit of this prayer—let us freely contribute of our substance, and cheerfully devote a portion of our time, to accomplish the object of our Association. Let us never relax our exertions, till a pious and learned minister shall be furnished for every thousand souls in our country, and a competent number of qualified missionaries for every heathen land—till we see verified in fact, what the beloved apostle saw in prophetic vision, "an angel flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel, to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." Brethren, this work is the Lord's, and he will cause it to prosper.—Wherefore be strong and of good courage, and so it. Fear not, nor be dismayed; for the Lord, even our God, will be with you. He will not fail you, nor forsake you; until ye have finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord."

Signed by direction of the Executive Committee.
JOSEPH BATES, Chairman.

Middlebury, Vt. Aug. 1, 1820.

REVIVAL IN ATHENS, OHIO.

EXTRACT. From the Chillicothe Recorder. The present year has been a precious jubilee to the Israel of God, in this part of Ohio. In the month of November last it became apparent, that the means of grace were better attended than formerly, that the people of God were more animated in his service, and that their prayers had more of the unction of the Holy Spirit.

About the first of January I learned that one of the young gentlemen of the Seminary was under serious impressions. Two or three weeks after it was discovered that another young gentleman of the village was under strong convictions; the utmost degree of backwardness existed in the minds of these young men, to have their feelings known to their companions. A general excitement appeared in the congregation for several Sabbaths. The conviction of these young men became more pungent. About the first of February, at the young men's prayer meeting, one of these young gentlemen thought it his duty

to ask the forgiveness of his companions, and to apprise them of those dangers to which he had been so instrumental in leading them. He declared it to be his determination to seek the salvation of his soul. His words were few, but they came from the heart; words were, however, soon silenced by the more forcible language of tears.—Like an electric shock it went through the whole assembly. The occasion was such as warranted a personal appeal to the youth present. Fifteen or twenty were asked respecting their feelings & views of religion; with one consent they declared, that for a considerable time past they had felt, that religion was "the one thing needful," and that "now was the time, the acceptable time, and day of salvation." From this time the inquiry was general among the youth, "how can such a sinner as I obtain the favor of a Saviour, whose compassionate calls and admonitions I have so long slighted? in a few days the same spirit of inquiry pervaded the middle aged, and in the space of about three weeks, the inquiry was universal amongst all classes, old and young, civil and profane. I have witnessed many revivals of religion; this however had some characteristics in which it differed from those which I have formerly seen. It was more universal as to the subjects of it. But few old or young, who are in the habit of attending public worship, escaped its salutary influence. As much as 3-4ths of the congregation to which I generally preach are professors of religion.

Another trait in which it differed was the profound and solemn stillness with which it moved. Fixed in solemn silence every soul appeared to be bowed under its own weight of guilt. Throughout it resembled its divine Author "who did not cry nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the streets." Convictions were clear and rational, but accompanied with less terror & alarm. And when the subjects were brought to light, they were usually calm, enjoyed peace of mind in believing, were humble and docile, without those extacies and transports which we sometimes witness in revivals. Since the reformation commenced, fifty six have been added to the Presbyterian church, and a considerable number to the Methodist and Baptist churches, but the exact number I cannot tell.

The number of students in the college was about forty, fifteen of whom were subjects of the work, and gave evidences of a saving change. These added to the number who before professed religion make twenty five. The morality of the youth both of the college and of the town, without exaggeration, exceeds any thing that I ever before witnessed. The whole tone and influence of society seems to be on the side of religion. The whole number which have been admitted into the church from its first formation is 106. The greatest degree of harmony has ever existed in the church. Some have removed and some have died; our present number is 177. The village is small and the surrounding country but thinly inhabited. The whole number that usually attend public worship on the Sabbath does not exceed 200.

From the facts we have stated, it is manifest that the Lord is faithful to his promise, that "his word shall not return unto him void, but it shall accomplish that which he pleases, and it shall prosper in the thing whereunto he has sent it." "The work is the Lord's and it is marvellous in our eyes." Unto him be all the honor and the glory forever. There have been some cases of new awakenings of late; they are however, rare at present, but at the same time I think it would be incorrect to say that the work is subsiding. It is evident that the Lord is carrying on his work in the hearts where he has begun it. Professors all walk consistently with their profession and are manifestly becoming "more rooted and grounded, and built up in the Lord Jesus Christ." (Signed) JACOB LINDLEY.

ARKANSAW INDIAN MISSION.

UNITED MISSIONARY SOCIETY—NEW-YORK.

From the American Missionary Register. On Monday last (the 9th of October) the subjoined letter, dated at Little Rock on the Arkansas, on the 19th and 24th of August, was received from the Superintendent and Assistant of the Union Mission. The letter gives a more detailed account, than we had before received, of the sickness with which the family have been afflicted. Dr. Palmer, Mr. Woodruff, Miss Foster, and Mr. Vail's two little sons are the only members, who had thus far entirely escaped the fever. Several of the family had, so far recovered as to be able to attend to business; others were convalescent; and two, Mr. Spalding and Miss Beach, had recently been attacked; but were not considered in danger.

In the midst of their affliction, they have been favored with unexpected mercies. On their arrival at Little Rock, they found two finished and unoccupied buildings for their accommodation, in a new and small settlement, situated on high ground, and well supplied with springs of pure and excellent water.

We are not informed as to the relative situation of Little Rock, in point of distance; but from the best means of computation within our reach, we should suppose it to be nearly three hundred miles from the post of Arkansas, and about mid-way from that post to the place designed for the ultimate location of the Mission.

Letter from the Superintendent and Assistant.
Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, Aug. 13, 1820.

Dear Sir,—In the righteous providence of God, the Mission family have been visited with affliction. We left the post of the Arkansas on the 2d of July. Since that time, every member of the family has been more or less visited with sickness, excepting Dr. Palmer, Brother Woodruff, and Sister Foster. Although Sister Foster has occasionally been unwell, yet her resolution has been great, and she has unquestionably held out beyond the rest of the Sisters. We were in hopes to have reported Sister Cleaver and Sister Beach among the healthy; but the former has been afflicted a few days with the ague, and the latter was taken yesterday, apparently with a settled fever. Excepting the instances already mentioned, and two of Brother Vail's children, (the oldest and the youngest) the members have scarcely known the blessing of health for several weeks. To come to particulars, for the Board will probably be glad of some detail:

We arrived at the Post in health, where we passed the Sabbath the 2d of July. While there, two of our sisters, Miss Johnson, and Miss Hoyt, and two of our hands, were taken with the fever. Sister Johnson had a long and distressing illness, alarmed at her symptoms at first, was seized with a disorder, evidently in the end the typhus fever, which moved on, resisting human skill, and completed its work on the 20th, after a sickness of 17 days. One of the hands, taken sick at the same time with Sister Hoyt, and with the same disorder, died on the Sabbath following. The other is still living, and still with us. As he left alone, we brought him along; but we have not had the benefit of his labor since. The young man who died, was one whom we took at Pittsburgh, and who had been a faithful boatman. On the day of his death, Mrs. Vail was taken sick, and was seriously threatened; but by assiduous attention, under the blessing of God, her fever was broken in a few days. It then assumed the intermittent form, and has continued more or less to this day, but with greatly diminished effect. She is now gaining strength. Sister Lines was seized about the 16th. Her health had been firm beyond most of the Sisters, and we felt strongly persuaded for several days that she would soon recover. But on the 20th, when Sister Hoyt yielded up her breath, we began to fear the consequences of Sister Lines' sickness; and on the 24th, we were called to realize our fears, and to mourn again. Brother Redfield and Brother Fuller were taken about the 19th, and were brought low. The disorder did not, however, assume the most threatening form. It practically left them in about ten days. They have had frequent relapses, and are still feeble. Brother George Regua, one of our most active members, was reluctantly obliged to yield to dysentery, and has been seriously afflicted. Brother William C. Regua, was seized with the fever on the day of our landing; and after a week's illness, his fever assumed the symptoms of an intermittent; he has since been gradually recovering.

We arrived at this place on the 23d of August. The continuance and increase of the sickness on board, appeared to render it necessary that we should stop. The country below has no good water, and is too level to be very healthy; and this was recommended to us as the most eligible place. Here we found the land more elevated, with good springs of water; and although the village is new, having been commenced last winter, yet we found two small cabins unoccupied, and reared but a few days before our arrival, though prepared in Providence for our present necessity. In these cabins, we laid our sick and found room and resting place for the family.

It became necessary at this place to unload our boats, and air our goods. The heat was excessive; and, having such a number of persons on board, many of whom were sick, our situation called for relief.

On landing, our first object was to provide for the sick. The next week was employed in building a store-house, unloading the boats, conveying our provisions and goods up the hill, and storing them away. During that week, Brother Vail, who had been for several days in a feeble state, was visited with the fever, and the sole direction of the business, of course, devolved on Brother Chapman. It was to him a laborious and fatiguing week. He held out until Saturday, when he was violently attacked with the fever. On the 9th day, his fever assumed the typhus form, and for two days the family were much alarmed with the apprehension that he was about to be taken from us. We pinned to him who had said, *I will be with them in trouble*; and on Tuesday he began, to our great comfort, to mend. He is now gradually gaining strength. Mr. Chapman has been sick with the fever for two or three weeks, but is now almost recovered. For several days past, two of Brother Vail's children have been afflicted with the intermittent. This disorder is not considered dangerous; but, in the climate, it is weakening, and, while it continues, distressing. This, dear Sir, is the story which we have to tell of our afflictions. We would call them our light afflictions, because we hope they will work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

The Mission family have, by these trials, been called to bear the yoke; but it is only suffering affliction with other Missionaries, who have gone before us—yea, with Christ, the captain of our salvation. We have already seen them needed, and we have no reason to doubt that this sickness is the best for Missionaries entering the field. The Board may indulge the hope, that these who are permitted to survive, will feel themselves renewedly consecrated to the service of Jesus.

We regret that we could not have written fuller statements at our first arrival; but our want of health and of time prevented. We send you a general statement, which we trust has not been before this. And now, dear Sir, we submit to you as the statement of God's dealings towards his servants in Arkansas.

Wm. F. VAIL, E. CHAPMAN.

P. S.—August 24.—Sister Beach is still sick with the fever, but we hope not dangerous. Brother Spalding has also been recently taken with the fever. With the exception of the two, all who have been sick are convalescent. Brother and Sister Vail, Sister Chapman, Sister Cleaver, and Brother William C. Regua, are to attend to business again; and the others are rapidly gaining strength. This disorder, however, is critical, and the convalescence are subject to obstinate intermittents.

Episcopal Ordination.—Oct. 9th, Rev. P. Williams was admitted to the holy order of Deacon, by R. Rev. Bishop Hobart, in St. Paul's (African) Church, in New-York. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Smith of Auburn, and the appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lyell, Rector of Christ's Church. A large number of Episcopal Clergymen, attending Convention were present, and the service was very gratifying to the people of colour composing this congregation; whose devout and devout attention was conspicuous.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Installed, at Winchester, Mass. on the 11th inst. Rev. ENER L. CLARK, as Pastor of the Congregational Church & Society in that town. Introductory Prayer by Rev. John Salin, of William, N. H. Sermon by Rev. Thomas O'Brien, of East Windsor, Conn. from Psalm cxxxviii. Installing Prayer, by Rev. Jonathan Ogden, Gardner; Charge by Rev. John Cushman, of Burnham; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. John Nelson, of Leicester; Concluding Prayer by Rev. John M. Whiton, of Andover, N. H. The good performance of the several parts, the peaceful attention of an unusually large assembly, and the entire harmony of the Church and the choice of their Pastor, rendered the occasion both interesting and joyful.

Oct. 19th, the Rev. WILLIAM NEVILL, was ordained to the Pastoral office of the First Presbyterian church in Baltimore, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Ingalls. Sermon by Rev. Miller of Princeton, from Romans, i. 11.

Roman Catholic Nunery in Boston. Oct. 21st, two Ladies received the habit in the Nunery lately established in this town. The ceremonies were performed at the Roman Catholic Church, in the presence of a large number of respectable persons of different religious denominations. The candidates, with a laudable preparation, joined the Church, with a laudable preparation, and we understand that one native with the other, who have thus secluded themselves from the world, is to devote themselves to the education of the females who may make arrangements attended at this Convent.—Pittsburgh.

enterprises will be relinquished in due season. The Bible will be left to feed the worms. The burden the shelves of the depository. We are persuaded as we are, that no man will be impoverished by the consecration of his time to the service of the Lord, and that the mercies have yet been made by Christ to this country for the sake of Zion, we cannot but exhort though we push the subject before these sacred institutions beyond the power of our readers may think responsible.

We have serious doubts as to the feasibility of uniting all the religious charities of a county in one society; and if not mistaken, we are more than in doubt whether the principle of amalgamation, (if we may call it so) here adopted will not impede, rather than accelerate the progress of the benevolent spirit, which this Society is designed to awaken and cherish.

Let a member of this County Society be applied to for aid, by a special Agent of the Foreign Mission, Education, or Tract Societies; and without any *peculiar* deficiency of a liberal spirit, he will be very apt to reply, "Sir, I already belong to a society that aids the object you propose, and pay my dollar a year regularly—pray do not press me to pay more—I have hard work to pay that." Whereas, were he a member of a Bible Society only, or a Domestic Missionary Society only, or any other Society having but a single object, he would feel able and willing to do something for any other Society, proposing

SHIPWRECKS.

We have been favored with the following account of the loss of the schooner Despatch, James Spiller, master, belonging to Kinsale, Potomac River, and bound from Fredericksburg to New-York, with a full cargo of wheat.

Sailed from Hampton Roads, bound to N. York, on the 11th Oct. The wind continued to blow very hard; at 2 A. M. the wind shifted and blew W. N. W. and soon increased to a heavy gale—took in all sail and jibbed ship; close reefed the foresail, and set it. The gale still increasing, accompanied with a heavy cross sea; the vessel laboring very hard and making considerable water, so as to keep the pump constantly going. The water increased so much that it was found impossible to keep the vessel free with the pump. At meridian of the 12th, discovered a

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The Work will be comprised in twenty-three Numbers of twenty-four pages, printed page for page with the last Oxford edition, equal in quality to No. I.—with a Supplement of Notes, not exceeding one number in addition, and delivered to subscribers at Twelve and a half cents each, payable on delivery.—No. II. will be put to press as soon as it can be ascertained how many will be wanted, and succeeding numbers will follow at short intervals. *GW* Boston Oct. 28.

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POET'S CORNER.

From the London Literary Gazette.
THE DEAD MOTHER: A PROLOGUE.
Persons.—Father, and Child.

F. Touch not thy mother, boy—thou canst not wake her.
C. Why, father? She still awakens at this hour.
F. Your mother's—dead, my child.
C. And what is dead?
If she be dead, why then 'tis only sleeping.
For I am sure she sleeps. Come, mother, rise, her hand is very cold!
F. Her heart is cold;
Her limbs are bloodless, would that mine were so!
C. If she would wake, she would soon be warm.
Why is she wrapt in this thin sheet? If I, this winter morning, were not covered better, I should be cold like her.
F. No—not like her:
The fire might warm you, or, thick clothes, but her,
Nothing can warm again!

C. If I could wake her,
She would smile on me, as she always does,
And kiss me. Mother! you have slept too long.
Her face is pale—and it would frighten me,
But that I know she loves me.

F. Come, my child.
C. Once, when I sat upon her lap, I felt
A beating at her side, and then she said
It was her heart that beat, and bade me feel
For my own heart, and they both beat alike,
Only mine was quicker—And I feel
My own heart yet—but her's—I cannot feel.

F. Child! child!—you drive me mad—Come hence I say.
C. Nay, father, be not angry! let me stay
Here till my mother awakens.

F. I have told you,
Your mother cannot wake—in this world—
But in another she will wake for me.
When we have slept like her, then shall we see her.

C. Would it were night then!
F. No—unhappy child!
Full many a night shall pass, ere thou canst sleep.
That last long sleep—Thy father soon shall sleep.
Then thou wilt be deserted upon earth: [sit]
None will regard thee; thou wilt soon forget
That thou hadst natural ties—an orphan lone,
Abandoned to the wiles of wicked men,
And women still more wicked.

C. Father! Father!
Why do you look so terribly upon me,
You will not hurt me.

F. Hurt thee, darling?—no!
Has sorrow's violence so much of anger,
That it should fright my boy? Come, dearest,
Come.

C. You are not angry then?
F. Too well I love you.

C. All you have said I cannot now remember,
Nor what it meant—you terrified me so.
But this I know, you told me—I must sleep
Before my mother wakes—so, to-morrow—
O father! that to-morrow were but to come!

AGRICULTURAL.

American Farmers, yours is among the choicest of callings, and not so great a body of people in any other part of the globe has such ample means of independence and comfort. Of the ground you till, you yourselves are the lords. Every goodly tree you plant, every acre of ground you meliorate, tends directly to your own benefit and that of your wives and children. "Be up and doing." Think not hard concerning your work, and the toil of your hands "because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed." To the industrious it is a blessing in disguise. Say not "a little more folding of the hands to sleep" if thorns and thistles are still growing in your enclosures. Expel them from with all speed, every nuisance, every deformity occasioned by the wiles of the serpent. Destroy the teeth of the old dragon wherever you find them scattered within your premises. Make every acre of your ground turn to some account. To industry add skill. Seek earnestly, and by all means is your power to increase your knowledge in practical agriculture. To skillful industry, add economy.—Be frugal; let your living be good, but plain and uncostly; so you will avoid the curse of debt, which is not remediable like that brought upon the ground. Dash from your lips the cup of intemperance; its deadly poison is more to be dreaded than the envenomed tooth of the Adder that hisses under your sheaves. Bring up your children in the habits of industry and frugality, and in the fear of the Lord. Grudge not to school and educate them well, that they may become intelligent, virtuous, useful, respectable men and women. In all your toils and labours, in all your domestic concerns, seek the guidance of that wisdom which is from above, and the blessings of heaven will rest upon you.

Looking through the vista of a few years methinks I see in prospective the auspicious period when the United States shall possess an agricultural population far superior in numbers, and equal in knowledge and virtue, to any the world has ever known; when millions and millions, of tillers of the ground, shall be spread over this vast territory, enjoying the comforts of moderate independence, the lamp of divine truth, the lights of science, social and domestic happiness, and distinguished no less for the moral and christian virtues, than for the pre-eminent goodness of their secular lot and portion. Plough Boy.

Salt on Hay.—I believe that salting some of our hay, is a very valuable improvement; for instance—we have a piece of clover, and the weather is so unfavourable, that it cannot be thoroughly cured; but by sprinkling four or five quarts of salt on a ton when forming the mow, fermentation will be checked to such a degree that the hay will be preserved from rot or mould. Again wild grass and fowl meadow grass are rendered much more valuable by salting. The bottoms of corn and the husks laid away with layers of straw between them, and at the same time salted, make a very wholesome fodder. ibid.

Important to Weavers.—Mr. Walter Jones, of Ashford, Conn. has lately invented a

Metallie Harness for Weaving, which is so constructed as to conform to any alia, whether coarse or fine, without any trouble of alteration. It is composed of plated wire about the size of the mainspring to a watch. Each of these plates or dents is perforated in the centre for an eye, the sides of which being a little pressed in contrary directions, permits the thread to pass horizontally with the flat of the dent. They are suspended from the top in such a manner that they readily move and conform to any slat required.

I had the pleasure of seeing a harness of this description in operation. It was attached to a power loom—and the agent and overseer informed me, that it answered a valuable purpose, as it did not chafe the threads, nor break so many as the other kind. I think there can be no question as to its durability.—Maine Intelligencer.

Lately travelling through a section of Maine, I was highly gratified with the improvements of farmers. In Monmouth, I found about one acre of French Turnips, which is said by some to be as profitable for sheep, as the English turnip, and tho' it has been a dry season, that seven or eight hundred bushels will be raised on an acre.—Correspondent of Maine Intelligencer.

Cheap method of making Vinegar.

Take any quantity you please of the first ripe apples that fall, and which are always worth the least for cider, which should either be ground very coarse in a mill or what is equally good, bruised in a barrel with a common pounder. Then of the coarse ground or bruised apples, put a layer of about two inches deep into the bottom of a tight clean cask; then a layer of clean straw of about the same thickness, and so on till the cask is full, observing to press the straw and apples well together with the hand while filling the cask. Then take one fourth part as much water as the same apples would make of cider, (if ground and pressed,) and pour in a little at a time into the cask of apples and straw. Let it stand two or three hours, and then drain it off very slowly, just as you would water through ashes for making ley. And being thus drained off, the same liquor is then to be run through three or four times a day, for two days successively. It is then to be put into a clean cask, where it may work standing in the sun. In a short time it will become very fine sharp Vinegar. New Hampshire Gazette.

Rock Weed.—Farmers need not be cautioned, that their cellars should be secured and their houses well banked. Rock weed and sea weed are the best securities against frost. They make excellent manures. The further they are carried from the sea board, the greater their effect as manures, and therefore would bear transportation some way into the interior. Four years ago, when the worm was fatal to wheat, a farmer in Hapswell prepared three acres of ground for wheat. On two acres he sowed rock weed; the other was dressed the common way. The worms eat up to the rock weed and no further. On these two acres he raised forty eight bushels of fine wheat, on the other but five. Should this fatal underminer of the staff of life return, it is hoped this experiment will be remembered. Maine Intel.

Sunflower.—This is a native of Peru, and is much cultivated in France for oil. Of this poultry are very fond. An immense quantity can be raised on an acre without more labor than is bestowed on corn. It should be planted, the seeds about fifteen inches apart, and the rows so that you can plough between. The farmers in France, where wood is scarce, use the stalks for bean poles. It is hoped the farmers, especially those near the oil mill in Livermore will try the experiment. ib.

Hop Beer a substitute for Ardent Spirits. That strong hop beer is nourishing to the system, while it allays thirst, is attested by the long and free use of it in England; in this country, in Philadelphia. Perhaps five times the ardent spirit is used in Maine, than by the same number of people in England, and more than by the same number in the other parts of New England.

The reason, I think is obvious.—They have not used beer for drink, and till of late have had little advantage of cider. To those who have never used hop beer, the bitterness of it at first is unpleasant; but like a true friend, it always grows better on acquaintance. The rapid increase of apples will become a handmaid to hops in diminishing the quantity of ardent spirits now used, and with pleasure, often used as a substitute. Instead of the useless poplar, hops should dress the front yard and the borders of the garden. Nothing looks more beautiful, than the loaded vine. Successful experiments have been tried on hops in Maine, and it is found they are congenial to the climate. As an article for exportation, they find a sure market in the middle states, though the prices are variable. The farmers in Essex and Middlesex counties, who first made it an object to raise them for exportation, have generally made themselves independent by raising hops on their most barren lands; the farmers in Maine would have one decided advantage over them; as the poles for them here would cost but a very trifling in comparison to what they cost there.—Maine Intel.

A cart load of line was lately accidentally returned into a pool near the Severn, and occasioned dreadful havoc among the fishy tribe to a certain extent. The fish in their agony leaped out of the water and darted to the shore, while boys and men by dozens waded from the bank to their middles, bearing away prizes, among which were a vast quantity of trout of various sizes, and other fish. London pa.

Publicans in England crediting workmen, apprentices or servants, cannot recover from their masters over the sum of one shilling. All credit beyond that is at their own risk.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

New Work.—Proposals are issued by the Hon. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, of Burlington, New Jersey, for the publication of a new work, to be entitled "The Law Register of the United States." This work is designed as a historical Epitome presenting views of the existing institutions, laws and jurisprudence of the respective states, and of the United States. To convey to officers who execute the laws, to professors of the law, and to citizens of the different states, upon whose persons or interests the laws operate, such intelligence of practical and daily use, as cannot be obtained without great labor, time and expense, by resort to other means." It will comprise among other subjects, notices of landed and personal property in the several states—in respect to aliens—of existing laws respecting patents—of laws and decisions of the United States, and the several states, as they relate to Bankrupts, and insolvents, and of legal obstructions or facilities in the recovery of debts—of laws, regulations, and decisions relative to navigation, trade and commerce—of such as respect the Customs—of decisions in the Courts of the United States, and of the several States on subjects of a constitutional nature or general interest, &c. This work is to be published semi-annually, in half volumes of at least 250 pages, closely printed, at five dollars a year.

From the well known learning, talents, and character, of the gentleman who has undertaken the superintendence of this publication, we have not doubt it will be a work of great utility and merit, not only to professional men, but to all persons largely engaged in business, and whose interests and property require a more extensive knowledge of the laws and judicial decisions of the various states, than can now be obtained, unless at great expense and trouble. We hope it may meet with liberal patronage and support. [N. Y. Dr. Ad.]

It appears from a Memoir lately published by M. Pausner, the result of 7608 barometrical observations, repeated three times a day for seven years together, that Astrachan is about 166 English feet under the level of the surface of the sea. This corresponds with an observation of the Russian academician Inakhdzow, that Kamuchin, on the Volga, about 568 versts distant from Astrachan, is about 189 English feet beneath the level of St Petersburg. But as this capital is about 76 feet above the level of the sea, it follows that Kamuchin must be about 120 feet lower than the surface of the sea. The above positions establish the disputed geographical fact, that there cannot be any subterranean communication between the Caspian and the Black Sea, the latter being much more elevated—nearly one hundred English feet.—ib.

Diving Bell.—This useful instrument has been kept actively exercised in removing nuisances and obstructions from the anchorage places of the "Sound. At one spot, in particular, where lies a rocky shoal known by the name of the Scott's Ground, twenty tons or more of stone have been removed, so as to increase the depth of water, at low spring tides, from 17 to 22 feet; and hopes are entertained of reducing the shoal, in time, sufficiently to allow the passage over it, of ships of the line, at all times of the tide.—The service thus done, and likely to be effected, is of no small value, as the shoal now interferes much with large ships, working in or out of the sound.—As many of our readers may not be acquainted with the mode of conducting these curious operations, we shall endeavor for their information, to describe it. A vessel fitted for the purpose—has two cranes over her stern, from which the bell hangs suspended. On reaching the desired spot the bell is lowered upon it with two men carrying crow bars and wedges, who break off the rock, and send it aloft in bags. The laborers are frequently engaged in this trying service, at a depth of forty feet from two to three hours, when others relieve them.—London pap.

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Horrible Affair.—Dr. Wheatly, who resides in Argyl-street, London, was called up very late on Saturday night, by a man who said that the doctor was very urgent, he would wait until the doctor was dressed, and accompany him. On Dr. Wheatly opening the door he was stabbed in four or five places, and fell as dead; the assassin then admitted his accomplices, and after having plundered the house of all the valuable property they could find, set fire to it. The flames which soon raged with the greatest violence, attracted the attention of the watchmen, just in sufficient time to save the lives of two women servants, and to remove Dr. Wheatly, whom they stumbled over on entering the passage. The house was burned to the ground. Mrs. W. and family were in the country. The doctor it is said is mortally wounded, though he still was living yesterday, and able to give the particulars of this horrid business.

Sheriff White, of Cork, while walking near the Exchange, had his pocket picked of his handkerchief by a profligate young depredator, who was detected in the act. The lad immediately threw himself down and pretended to be dreadfully convulsed with fits—a jug of water was thrown in his face without effect, but a few strokes of a cat-o-nine-tails caused him quickly to recover.

Nesbitt, lately executed in England for the murder of Parker and his house-keeper, had made preparations to take his life in prison. He had got the handle of a razor, in which he made a touch-hole, to answer for a pistol; two ounces of powder, and some stone marbles. His mother is said to have provided him with these articles.

Lately was interred at Ebony, in the Isle of Oxney, Mr. Isaac Clarke, brewer of Tanderden, aged 72. By his testamentary directions, his remains were followed to the grave by 72 aged men, all in white frocks and white stockings, each of whom was father of six children.

The Queen Charlotte whale ship has been condemned at Valparaiso as unseaworthy. On shifting her cargo, it was discovered she had been struck by a sword-fish, the horn of which had penetrated several feet through her bottom, and was sawn off three inches above the ceiling.

The following very extraordinary occurrence took place in England a few years since.

"On Sunday, a man by the name of John Holman, a farmer of Perran, Cornwall, was returning from a place of worship, across a common, to his own house. A heavy mist falling, he mistook his way, and fell into an exposed shaft of a mine, 96 feet deep, besides nine feet of water in the bottom; and almost miraculously, he reached the water without receiving any serious injury. Being an expert swimmer, he kept himself afloat during the night; occasionally relieving himself, by clinging to the projecting points of rock in the sides of the shaft. The return of day-light on Monday, enabled him to see a kind of ledge, on which he contrived to get, and on which he lay the whole of Monday, calling for assistance; but no person approached the place, and Monday night came on whilst he continued in his perilous situation, when, overcome by fatigue, he fell asleep, and again fell into the water. The darkness of the night prevented his regaining his resting place, and he had to support himself as before, until Tuesday morning, when he regained the spot from which he fell. He had now become quite hoarse, from cold and almost incessant calling for help, so that the only resource he had for drawing the attention of those whom he supposed, would be

sent to seek for him, was by throwing stones into the water. Tuesday night came on without affording him any relief; but the terror of again falling into the water effectually prevented his sleeping. On Wednesday, however, the noise made by the stones which he continued to throw into the water, attracted the attention of some persons whom his distressed family had despatched in search of his remains, and he was extricated from the dreadful abyss, without sustaining any serious contusion."

OBITUARY.

For the Boston Recorder.

Died in Dartmouth, Ms. Mrs. JANE CROCKER, consort of the Rev. Peter Crocker. The person whose death we now notice and lament, was born in Sandwich, in April 1793, of respectable and Christian parents. She closed this life Oct. 3, 1820, having lived about 31 years.

In her Diary, the following remarks were found. "I lived 19 years and two months, and hope I was then made acquainted with the way of life through Jesus Christ. In the year 1808, I joined the Church in Sandwich, of which the Rev. Mr. Burr was Pastor. In 1812, I was married to the Rev. Peter Crocker."

It will be perceived that Mrs. C. was early made a subject of Grace, and openly made a profession of her faith in the Saviour of lost sinners. The writer of these remarks had the pleasure of witnessing the interesting scenes in Sandwich in the memorable 1808—it was a day of God's special favor to that people. Jane Ever, for this was the name of Mrs. C. before she was married, gave the most satisfactory evidence of a vital and saving change. All were convinced that a naturally amiable disposition, was then ornamented with the meek and lowly spirit of our Divine Master. Though one of fifteen children, belonging to a family situated rather remote from the centre of the town, her advantages of education were better than common. These were improved, and served to make her the more valuable as a Christian, a friend and companion.

During the years she lived in her father's family, after she connected herself with the church, she evinced to all that her treasure was in heaven, that she sought another and better country.

When she became the wife of a Minister, one of the most difficult situations in human life, as might have been expected, she filled this interesting station with fidelity, meekness, affection and usefulness. She did not lack vivacity, yet her general deportment was serious, and her manners unassuming and affectionate. She delighted in making happy the friends of her husband, and particularly his brethren in the ministry. She was truly a companion to him with whom she was connected.—She had a heart made of tenderness, to feel all his troubles and bear a part of his afflictions.—She partook of his joys as one who was alive to all his interests. Mrs. C. was made the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters. In this relation she ever acted the part of the most tender, feeling and careful parent. While she watched over and nourished the bodies of her children as an affectionate mother, that they were immortal beings she never forgot. It is far from my intention to multiply eulogies, or paint a fictitious character.—But I must say, few have more as a wife, mother and Christian, to render them desirable than the departed Mrs. C. But alas! she is gone. When we approach her bed of death we come to an interesting place. Her sickness was not long, but distressing and accompanied with great debility through the whole, and for months before, she was impressed with the idea that she should die.—Yet she discovered no anxiety to recover, but willingness to leave the whole matter with God.—Her uniform language was, "not my will, but thine be done." Toward the last days of her life she often with great earnestness said, "Come Lord Jesus come quickly." When asked if she was not willing to wait God's time, she would reply, "O yes, but I believe he will come quickly." Sabbath morning before her death, when her babe was brought to her, she cast her eyes upon him and said, "My dear little Peter, he is beautiful, but not so beautiful as Christ." When asked if she had an evidence of going to heaven when she left this world, she replied, with a smile, "I want no greater evidence, I am satisfied and willing to leave my all with God."

She often in the most solemn manner devoted her children to God, imploring his blessing upon them—and as often urged her husband to do all in his power to train them up for God.—Her departure was hourly expected on the Sabbath, which directed the mind of her husband not to attend meeting. She was consulted on the subject—after expressing her desire to have him with her while she lived, she urged him to go and preach, saying souls were precious, and the word might be blessed to their salvation. To the last she manifested her interest in the prosperity of Zion, by urging Christians to fidelity and sinners to repentance. On Tuesday evening her soul was resigned, as we have reason to believe, into the hands of a faithful Saviour.—By this husband is left with four little children, and her parents of the second daughter in the course of one week.—May the grace of God be sufficient for them all.

One word to the wives of Ministers.—Your situation is exceedingly important. It is not only difficult, but very responsible. You may do much to help or hinder your husbands in discharging the awfully solemn duties of their office. When your sister, Mrs. C. urged her husband to preach the everlasting gospel while she lay, as it were in the arms of death, will you ever do or say that which shall keep them from one day? Of all females you most need vital godliness.—Nominal piety merely, will not fit you for heaven, nor enable you to help the ambassador of Christ with whom you are connected. The usefulness and happiness of your husbands, and the harmony of the society, depends much on you.—Let neither fail for want of real godliness and a devoted life in you—the wives of such as preach the gospel will not occupy any common place in heaven nor hell—they will be exalted high or fall low. May it be true that you shall help your husbands in the gospel, by performing all the duties which belong to a sister in Christ.

POPULAR ANTHEMS.

JAMES LORING, at his Music Bookstore, No. 2, Cornhill, has for sale.—The Old Colony Collection of Anthems, selected and published under the particular patronage and direction of the Handel and Haydn Society in this town.—The two first volumes complete, price three dollars each. These volumes have been published at different times, in 16 Nos. Either number may be purchased separately. Musical Societies supplied in quantities on liberal terms.

The established celebrity which these selected pieces have obtained in England, among all persons of refined musical taste, and the additional evidence of their excellence, which has been furnished in the performance of them by the Handel and Haydn Society, and other Musical Societies, in the presence of delighted auditors, are recommendations which render superfluous those of the publisher.

Also, on hand.—A supply of Handel's Messiah, Haydn's Creation, Lock Hospital Collection, Harmonia Sacra, Hubbard's Anthems, Collett's Musical Grammar, Kellman's Musical Harmony—together with a variety of the most approved Books for Singing Societies, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Lending of Singing Societies may derive much benefit from the use of *Winchell's Arrangement of Watts*. In addition to other advantages, it is a complete *Conductor's Guide*, as it contains the names of favorite tunes adapted, affixed to each of the Psalms and Hymns. Price 75 cents. This work is for sale at No. 2, Cornhill, and at the principal Bookstores. 2m Sept. 23.

The Christian Almanac, for 1821.
LINCOLN & EDMANDS will publish, in the course of two or three weeks, an Almanac for 1821, to be called
THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.

The following is in brief the design of the Almanac:

1. To contain the calculations, notices of Courts, College Vacations, Roads, &c. &c. usually found in publications of this kind.
2. Suggestions to Farmers, adapted to each month.
3. A concise view of the moral state of the World—of the various benevolent Societies whose object it is to meliorate the condition of mankind—of what has already been done—of what remains yet to be accomplished. It will also contain a variety of other important calculations, calculated to excite a spirit of Christian enterprise. The Almanac will embody as great a variety of matter, as is consistent with the plan of the work, and its limited number of pages.

It is intended for Christians of every denomination. The great practical doctrines found in the pages of the Tracts published by the New-England Tract Society, will be recognized in the work. In the opinion of some of the most distinguished of the Clergy and other religious characters in this vicinity, this Almanac, both for its nature and design, is deserving of extensive circulation.

It will be printed on the large paper used in the N. E. Tracts, and will contain 48 pages. All the profits after supporting the work will be devoted to the New-England Tract Society. Oct. 14.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

HOMES & EUSTIS.

No. 34, Broad-Street, have received per ship Triton and Mercury, from Liverpool, the Fall supply of, **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY GOODS**, which, together with the stock on hand, forms a complete assortment, and will be sold at very fair prices for cash, or those who pay their notes punctually. Oct. 14.

Hard Ware.

HOMES & HOMER.

Have received by ships Triton, Mercury and Herald, from Liverpool, and London Pack from London, a general assortment of **CUTLERY AND HARDWARE GOODS**, which they offer for sale on favorable terms, cash or approved credit. 3w Oct. 14.

Hard Ware.

NEWELL, No. 23, Broad-Street, have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of **BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD GOODS**, which he offers on the most favorable terms, cash or approved credit. 4w Oct. 14.

Fresh Leghorns, Woolens, &c.

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, 47 Market Street, has recently received, one case of Leghorns of a superior quality, Nos. 30 to 36—of the best Welsh Flannels, containing an assortment of colours and qualities—black, blue, and white Broadcloths and Casimeres—English & French wide and narrow black Bombazines—black and coloured Bombazines—superfine & common steels, Shirts—4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, together with a variety of seasonable Goods. 6w Sept. 30.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

OTIS NORCROSS & CO.

Have received their fall supply of Crockery and Glass Ware, which, with their former stock on hand, makes their assortment very extensive and complete, and they offer it to their customers and others purchasing articles in their line on very favorable terms, either for cash or on approved credit. 8w Oct. 14.

NOTICE.

Mrs. S. RICHARDS, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from Milk-street, to No. 67, Market-street, where she will carry on the **DRESS AND HAT MAKING**, in the most modern style, having just received the latest fashions. Mrs. S. R. also wishes to express her gratitude for past favors, and will still endeavor to pay that attention which will merit a continuance of the same.

N. B. Wanted a few young ladies as apprentices. Good recommendations will be required. Oct. 14.

Paper Hanging & Upholstry Warehouse.

No. 65, Cornhill—Boston.

J. BUMSTEAD & SON,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Keep constantly for sale, a prime assortment of **FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS**.

—All the latest French Fashions, from first Manufacturers in Paris are regularly received. —Country Merchants supplied with quantities to their trade, on very liberal terms. **UPHOLSTRY.**

Live Geese Feathers, Common Fringes, Curled Feathers, Furniture Cloth, Best Curled Hair, ing and Tassels, No. Picked Moss, Feather Beds, Embossed Mosses, Hair Mattresses, Watered do. Moss do. Bed Tickings, Bed Sackings, Pew Cushions.

Every article of Bedding for Ships supplied at short notice.

Upholstry work done as usual. Sept. 23.

FRENCH CLOTHS.

KILHAM & MEARS, No. 11, State-street, have just received from France, one case of superb blue and black **FRENCH CLOTHS**. Their shop will always be found well supplied with the best LONDON and AMERICAN CLOTHS, from the first houses. Also—Every article in their line of business at the best fabric and at fair prices. Sept.

Anatomy and Surgery.

D. R. INGALLS' course of LECTURES on Anatomy and Surgery, will commence in Boston on Wednesday 15th Nov. 2m Oct. 14.

At a Probate Court of

NORFOLK, ss. At a Probate Court of the County of Norfolk, held at the Court House in said County, on the 12th day of August, 1820.

ON the Petition of BENJAMIN BATES, Administrator of the Estate of JESSE BATES, late of said County of Norfolk, Yeoman, deceased, praying to be empowered to sell some of the real estate of said deceased, to produce the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, and an amount for the expenses of administration and incidental charges, in manner provided by law.—Ordered that the Probate Court be referred to the second Tuesday next, at three o'clock, P. M. to be heard and decided upon, and that the Administrators are hereby directed to give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing in said Court, three weeks successively previous to said day, may then and there appear, if they see cause, and heard concerning the same if they see cause. EDWARD H. ROBERTS, Judge. Copy Attest, SAMUEL HAYES, Secy.